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09/625,398	07/26/2000	Eric C. Anderson	P205/1805P	7721

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EXAMINER	
CHOJNACKI, MELLISSA M	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2164	

DATE MAILED: 08/10/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/625,398	ANDERSON ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Mellissa M. Chojnacki	2164	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *19 May 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-40* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-40* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

SAM RIMELL
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Remarks

1. In response to communications filed on May 19, 2005, claims 1, 10, 23 and 31-33 have been amended, new claims 36-40 have been added, therefore claims 1-40 are presently pending in this application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-30 and 34-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Garfinkle et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,017,157), in view of Thompson (U.S. Patent No. 6,650,831).

As to claim 1 Garfinkle et al. teaches providing an online photo-sharing service capable of providing access to the entity-specific photo-sharing websites for each of the entities (See abstract, It is inherent that when a "order" is placed more then one person can place an order and an order can be placed more then once therefore are sharing photos).

Garfinkle et al. does not teach a method for providing access to entity-specific photo-sharing websites for entity-specific image capture devices, comprising: providing software for the entity-specific image capture devices that causes the entity-specific

image capture devices to transmit entity ID when the image capture devices transmit images over a network; such that when the image capture devices connect to the photo-sharing service via the network, the photo-sharing service uses the entity ID received from the image capture devices to automatically associate the images to the photo-sharing website of the identified entity.

Thompson teaches a method of providing access to photographic images over a computer network (See abstract), in which he teaches a method for providing access to entity-specific photo-sharing websites for entity-specific image capture devices, comprising: providing software for the entity-specific image capture devices that causes the entity-specific image capture devices to transmit entity ID information (See column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-27) when the image capture devices transmit images over a network (See column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-27); such that when the image capture devices connect to the photo-sharing service via the network, the photo-sharing service uses the entity ID received from the image capture devices to automatically associate the images to the photo-sharing website of the identified entity (See column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-38; column 8, lines 55-64).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Garfinkle et al., to include a method for providing access to entity-specific photo-sharing websites for entity-specific image capture devices, comprising: providing software for the entity-specific image capture devices that causes the entity-specific image capture devices to transmit entity

ID when the image capture devices transmit images over a network; such that when the image capture devices connect to the photo-sharing service via the network, the photo-sharing service uses the entity ID received from the image capture devices to automatically associate the images to the photo-sharing website of the identified entity.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Garfinkle et al., by the teachings of Thompson because a method for providing access to entity-specific photo-sharing websites for entity-specific image capture devices, comprising: providing software for the entity-specific image capture devices that causes the entity-specific image capture devices to transmit entity ID when the image capture devices transmit images over a network; such that when the image capture devices connect to the photo-sharing service via the network, the photo-sharing service uses the entity ID received from the image capture devices to automatically associate the images to the photo-sharing website of the identified entity would eliminate the prior need to wait until after the photographic images are posted on (i.e., accessible over the) internet and the prior need to establish an account with an image hosting service to communicate the network access information of the images, such as network address and password (See Thompson, column 10, lines 42-50)

As to claims 2 and 12, Garfinkle et al., as modified, teaches further including the step of storing the entity ID in the image capture devices during manufacturing (See Thompson, column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-27); wherein the entity

ID is stored in the digital camera during manufacturing (See Thompson, column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-27).

As to claims 3 and 13, Garfinkle et al., as modified, teaches further including the step of storing the entity ID in the image capture devices subsequent to manufacturing (See Thompson, column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-27); wherein the entity ID is stored in the digital camera subsequent to manufacturing (See Thompson, column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-27).

As to claim 4, Garfinkle et al., as modified, teaches further including the step of providing a plurality of entity IDs, wherein each entity ID identifies a different entity (See Thompson, column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-27).

As to claim 5, Garfinkle et al., as modified, teaches further including the step of providing an entity ID identifying a camera manufacturer (See Thompson, column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-27) and an entity ID identifying a user (See Garfinkle et al., Fig. 4, where "photographer" is read on "user"; column 4,lines 2-13; also see Thompson, column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-27).

As to claim 6, Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches further including the step of storing an entity account in a database corresponding to different entity IDs (See Garfinkle et al., column 3, line 67; column 4, lines 1-6).

As to claims 7, 19 and 27, Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches further including the step of associating with each of the entity accounts, web pages comprising the corresponding entity-specific photo-sharing website, and user account numbers of authorized users (See Garfinkle et al., Fig. 4, where "photographer" is read on "user"; column 4,lines 2-13; column 10, lines 44-45; lines 55-59; and also see Thompson, column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-27); wherein the server matches each one of the entity ID's received with one of the entity accounts (See Garfinkle et al., Fig. 4, where "photographer" is read on "user"; column 4,lines 2-13; column 10, lines 44-45; lines 55-59; and also see Thompson, column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-27); further including the step of creating an entity account in the database for every entity ID, and associating each of the entity-specific websites with the corresponding entity account (See Garfinkle et al., Fig. 4, where "photographer" is read on "user"; column 4,lines 2-13; column 10, lines 44-45; lines 55-59; and also see Thompson, column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-27).

As to claims 8 and 18, Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches further including the step of matching the entity ID information received from each image capture device with the corresponding entity account in the database (See Garfinkle et al., Fig. 4; column 10, lines 44-45; lines 55-59; and also see Thompson, column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-27); wherein the database stores entity account information for each one the entities (See Garfinkle et al., Fig. 4; column 3, line 67; column 4, lines 1-6;

column 10, lines 44-45; lines 55-59; and also see Thompson, column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-27).

As to claim 9, Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches further including the step of automatically associating the received images with the entity-specific photo-sharing website of the identified entity (See Garfinkle et al., column 4,lines 2-13; column 10, lines 44-45; lines 55-59; and also see Thompson, column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-27; column 8, lines 55-64).

As to claim 10, Garfinkle et al. teaches an online photo-sharing system (See abstract, It is inherent that when a "order" is placed more then one person can place an order and an order can be placed more then once therefore are sharing photos).

Garfinkle et al. does not teach an online photo-sharing service for providing access to respective websites for a plurality of entities, wherein each of the entities controls a set of digital cameras; and digital camera software that is customized for each of the entities, such that when the software customized for a particular entity is executed in the entity's digital cameras during a network connection to the photo-sharing service, the software causes the digital cameras to automatically upload images to the website hosted for that particular entity.

Thompson teaches a method of providing access to photographic images over a computer network (See abstract), in which he teaches an online photo-sharing service for providing access to respective websites for a plurality of entities (See column 6,

lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-38), wherein each of the entities controls a set of digital cameras (See column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-38); and digital camera software that is customized for each of the entities, such that when the software customized for a particular entity is executed in the entity's digital cameras during a network connection to the photo-sharing service (See column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-38; column 8, lines 55-64).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Garfinkle et al., to include an online photo-sharing service for providing access to respective websites for a plurality of entities, wherein each of the entities controls a set of digital cameras; and digital camera software that is customized for each of the entities, such that when the software customized for a particular entity is executed in the entity's digital cameras during a network connection to the photo-sharing service, the software causes the digital cameras to automatically upload images to the website hosted for that particular entity.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Garfinkle et al., by the teachings of Thompson because an online photo-sharing service for providing access to respective websites for a plurality of entities, wherein each of the entities controls a set of digital cameras; and digital camera software that is customized for each of the entities, such that when the software customized for a particular entity is executed in the entity's digital cameras during a network connection to the photo-sharing service, the software causes the digital cameras to automatically upload images to the website hosted for

that particular entity would eliminate the prior need to wait until after the photographic images are posted on (i.e., accessible over the) internet and the prior need to establish an account with an image hosting service to communicate the network access information of the images, such as network address and password (See Thompson, column 10, lines 42-50)

As to claim 11, Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches wherein the digital camera software causes the digital camera to transmit at least one entity ID identifying the entity that the software was customized for (See Thompson, column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-27; column 8, lines 55-64).

As to claims 14 and 24 Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches wherein at least one set of digital cameras is controlled by a hierarchal relationship of entities Thompson, column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-27; column 8, lines 55-64); further including the step of customizing at least one of the cameras for a hierarchal relationship of entities Thompson, column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-27; column 8, lines 55-64).

As to Claims 15 and 25, Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches wherein the digital camera transmits the entity ID of each of the entities in the hierarchal relationship Thompson, column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-27; column 8, lines 55-64); further including the steps of providing the entity ID as a set of hierarchal entity IDs

Thompson, column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-27; column 8, lines 55-64).

As to claim 16, Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches wherein the entities include at least one of a camera manufacturer, a business, a government agency, and end-users (See Garfinkle et al., column 3, lines 1-6, where "vendor" reads on "manufacturer, a business, a government agency"; column 4, lines 55-58).

As to claim 17, Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches wherein the online photo-sharing service includes a server and a database for providing access to the respective websites (See Garfinkle et al., column 3, line 67; column 4; lines 1-6; column 5, lines 1-10).

As to claim 20, Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches wherein the online photo-sharing service derives revenue from the entities (See Thompson, column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-27; column 8, lines 55-64).

As to claim 21, Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches wherein the online photo-sharing service shares revenue with multiple entities that are in a hierarchal relationship (See Thompson, column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-27; column 8, lines 55-64).

As to claim 22, Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches wherein the respective websites are customized for each of the entities, such that when users visit the respective websites over the network, it appears to the user that the respective websites are hosted by the corresponding entities (See Thompson, column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-27; column 8, lines 55-64).

As to claim 23, Garfinkle et al. teaches (c) providing an online photo-sharing service for providing access to a plurality of photo- sharing websites (See abstract, It is inherent that when a "order" is placed more then one person can place an order therefore sharing photos); and transmitting the entity ID from the camera to the photo-sharing website when uploading images from the camera to the photo-sharing service via the network (See column 2, lines 61-64).

Garfinkle et al. does not teach a method for automatically sending images from entity-specific cameras to entity- specific websites, comprising the providing a plurality of cameras with means for allowing the cameras to communicate over a network; customizing the cameras for different entities by loading at least one entity ID into the camera; customizing each of the photo-sharing websites for a respective entity to create entity-specific websites, each of the entity-specific websites being identified by a respective entity ID.

Thompson teaches a method of providing access to photographic images over a computer network (See abstract), in which he teaches a method for automatically sending images from entity-specific cameras to entity- specific websites, comprising :

providing a plurality of cameras with means for allowing the cameras to communicate over a network (See column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-38; column 8, lines 55-64); customizing the cameras for different entities by loading at least one entity ID into the camera (See column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-38; column 8, lines 55-64); customizing each of the photo-sharing websites for a respective entity to create entity-specific websites, each of the entity-specific websites being identified by a respective entity ID (See column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-38; column 8, lines 55-64); and receiving the images and associating the images with the entity-specific website identified by the entity ID (See column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-38; column 8, lines 55-64).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Garfinkle et al., to include a method for automatically sending images from entity-specific cameras to entity- specific websites, comprising the providing a plurality of cameras with means for allowing the cameras to communicate over a network; customizing the cameras for different entities by loading at least one entity ID into the camera; customizing each of the photo-sharing websites for a respective entity to create entity-specific websites, each of the entity-specific websites being identified by a respective entity ID; and transmitting the entity ID from the camera to the photo-sharing website when uploading images from the camera to the photo-sharing service via the network.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Garfinkle et al., by the teachings of

Thompson because a method for automatically sending images from entity-specific cameras to entity- specific websites, comprising the providing a plurality of cameras with means for allowing the cameras to communicate over a network; customizing the cameras for different entities by loading at least one entity ID into the camera; customizing each of the photo-sharing websites for a respective entity to create entity-specific websites, each of the entity-specific websites being identified by a respective entity ID; and transmitting the entity ID from the camera to the photo-sharing website when uploading images from the camera to the photo-sharing service via the network would eliminate the prior need to wait until after the photographic images are posted on (i.e., accessible over the) internet and the prior need to establish an account with an image hosting service to communicate the network access information of the images, such as network address and password (See Thompson, column 10, lines 42-50)

As to claim 26, Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches further including the steps of storing the entity-specific websites on a database accessed by a server (See Garfinkle et al., column 4, lines 2-13; and also see Thompson , column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-38; column 8, lines 55-64).

As to claim 28, Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches further including the step of associating URL's of the entity specific websites with the corresponding entity accounts

in the database (See Thompson , column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-38; column 8, lines 55-64).

As to claim 29, Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches further including the steps of matching a received entity ID with one of the entity accounts in order to associate the received images with the entity specific website (See Garfinkle et al., column 4,lines 2-13; column 10, lines 44-45; lines 55-59; and also see Thompson , column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-38; column 8, lines 55-64).

As to claim 30, Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches further including the step of transmitting a user entity ID with the entity ID, and creating a user account in the database corresponding to the user ID (See Garfinkle et al., column 3, line 67; column 4; lines 1-6; column 5, lines 1-10), such that the received images are associated with the users account in the corresponding entity-specific website (See Thompson , column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-38; column 8, lines 55-64).

As to claim 34, Garfinkle et al. teaches an online photo-sharing system (See abstract, It is inherent that when a "order" is placed more then one person can place an order and an order can be placed more then once therefore are sharing photos; also see column 1, lines 8-14); the software causes the digital cameras to automatically upload images to the website hosted for that particular entity (See abstract; Fig. 3; column 2, lines 20-25, lines 61-64).

Garfinkle et al. does not teach an online photo-sharing service for providing access to respective websites for a plurality of entities, wherein each of the entities controls a set of digital cameras, the set of digital cameras including digital camera software that is customized for each of the entities, such that when the software customized for a particular entity is executed in the entity's digital cameras during a network connection.

Thompson teaches a method of providing access to photographic images over a computer network (See abstract), in which he teaches an online photo-sharing service for providing access to respective websites for a plurality of entities (See column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-38; column 8, lines 55-64), wherein each of the entities controls a set of digital cameras (See column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-38; column 8, lines 55-64), the set of digital cameras including digital camera software that is customized for each of the entities, such that when the software customized for a particular entity is executed in the entity's digital cameras during a network connection (See column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-38; column 8, lines 55-64).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Garfinkle et al., to include an online photo-sharing service for providing access to respective websites for a plurality of entities, wherein each of the entities controls a set of digital cameras, the set of digital cameras including digital camera software that is customized for each of the entities,

such that when the software customized for a particular entity is executed in the entity's digital cameras during a network connection.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Garfinkle et al., by the teachings of Thompson because an online photo-sharing service for providing access to respective websites for a plurality of entities, wherein each of the entities controls a set of digital cameras, the set of digital cameras including digital camera software that is customized for each of the entities, such that when the software customized for a particular entity is executed in the entity's digital cameras during a network connection would eliminate the prior need to wait until after the photographic images are posted on (i.e., accessible over the) internet and the prior need to establish an account with an image hosting service to communicate the network access information of the images, such as network address and password (See Thompson, column 10, lines 42-50)

As to claim 35, Garfinkle et al. teaches an online photo-sharing system (See abstract, It is inherent that when a "order" is placed more then one person can place an order and an order can be placed more then once therefore are sharing photos; also see column 1, lines 8-14); the software causes the digital cameras to automatically upload images to the website hosted for that particular entity (See abstract; Fig. 3; column 2, lines 20-25, lines 61-64).

Garfinkle et al. does not teach a plurality of digital cameras for accessing an online photo-sharing service for providing access to respective websites for a plurality of entities, wherein each of the entities controls a set of digital cameras of the plurality of digital cameras, each of the plurality of digital cameras including digital camera software that is customized for each of the entities, such that when the software customized for a particular entity is executed in the entity's digital cameras during a network connection.

Thompson teaches a method of providing access to photographic images over a computer network (See abstract), in which he teaches a plurality of digital cameras for accessing an online photo-sharing service for providing access to respective websites for a plurality of entities (See column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-38; column 8, lines 55-64), wherein each of the entities controls a set of digital cameras of the plurality of digital cameras (See column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-38; column 8, lines 55-64), each of the plurality of digital cameras including digital camera software that is customized for each of the entities, such that when the software customized for a particular entity is executed in the entity's digital cameras during a network connection (See column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-38; column 8, lines 55-64).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Garfinkle et al., to include a plurality of digital cameras for accessing an online photo-sharing service for providing access to respective websites for a plurality of entities, wherein each of the entities controls a set of digital cameras of the plurality of digital cameras, each of the plurality

of digital cameras including digital camera software that is customized for each of the entities, such that when the software customized for a particular entity is executed in the entity's digital cameras during a network connection.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Garfinkle et al., by the teachings of Thompson because a plurality of digital cameras for accessing an online photo-sharing service for providing access to respective websites for a plurality of entities, wherein each of the entities controls a set of digital cameras of the plurality of digital cameras, each of the plurality of digital cameras including digital camera software that is customized for each of the entities, such that when the software customized for a particular entity is executed in the entity's digital cameras during a network connection would eliminate the prior need to wait until after the photographic images are posted on (i.e., accessible over the) internet and the prior need to establish an account with an image hosting service to communicate the network access information of the images, such as network address and password (See Thompson, column 10, lines 42-50).

As to claim 36 , Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches wherein the online photo-sharing service is capable of hosting the entity specific photo-sharing websites for each of the entities (See Thompson, column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-38; column 8, lines 55-64).

As to claim 37-38 and 40, Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches wherein the entity specific photo-sharing websites are hosted outside of the photo-sharing service (See Thompson, column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-38; column 8, lines 55-64); wherein the online photo-sharing service is capable of accessing a server (See Thompson, column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-38; column 8, lines 55-64) and a database outside of the photo-sharing service for hosting the respective websites (See Thompson, column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-38; column 8, lines 55-64); wherein the database storing the entity specific websites is arranged outside the photo-sharing service (See Thompson, column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-38; column 8, lines 55-64).

As to claim 39 , Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches wherein the database storing the entity-specific websites is included within the photo-sharing service (See Thompson, column 6, lines 55-67; column 7, lines 1-3, lines 13-38; column 8, lines 55-64).

4. Claims 31-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Garfinkle et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,017,157), in view of Thompson (U.S. Patent No. 6,650,831) as applied to claims 1-30 and 34-40 above, and further in view of Narayen et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,035,323).

As to claims 31-33 Garfinkle et al. as modified, still does not teach providing a default internet service provider connection information; providing the plurality of cameras with default internet service provider connection information.

Narayen et al. teaches methods and apparatus for distributing a collection of digital media over a network with automatic generation of presentable media (See Abstract), in which providing a default internet service provider connection information (See abstract; column 11, lines 7-49); (g) providing the plurality of cameras with default internet service provider connection information (See abstract; column 11, lines 7-49).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Garfinkle et al. as modified, to include providing a default internet service provider connection information; (g) providing the plurality of cameras with default internet service provider connection information.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Garfinkle et al. as modified, by the teachings of Narayen et al. because providing a default internet service provider connection information; (g) providing the plurality of cameras with default internet service provider connection information would allow a user of a digital camera to easily distribute or publish images from the digital camera or other digital acquisition devices over a network, such as the Internet (See Narayen et al., column 2, lines 28-31).

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed on May 19, 2005, with respect to the rejected claims in view of the cited references have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mellissa M. Chojnacki whose telephone number is (571) 272-4076. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00am-5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Charles Rones can be reached on (571) 272-4085. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

SAM RIMELL
PRIMARY EXAMINER

August 5, 2005
Mmc